



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The following circular relative to the quarantining of steerage passengers from Hongkong has been issued:

[Circular.]

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARANTINE OFFICER FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., April 6, 1912.

To the owners, agents, and masters of vessels and others concerned.

GENTLEMEN: In view of the increase of plague in Hongkong, I have the honor to state that, beginning April 8, 1912, all steerage passengers coming from Hongkong, or those who ordinarily travel as such, will be quarantined at the Mariveles quarantine station for a period of seven days, unless the medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service at Hongkong certifies that they have undergone such quarantine detention at that port. Masters of inward-bound ships from Hongkong should be instructed to call at Mariveles and leave such passengers and be prepared to furnish them with the necessary food while they are undergoing the quarantine detention.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

Smallpox on Vessels.

Dr. Heiser further reports: On April 2 the United States Army transport *Warren* arrived at Manila from Chinese and Japanese ports with three cases of smallpox on board. On April 9 three additional cases developed among the crew of the *Warren*, making a total of 8 cases. During the week ended April 6, smallpox occurred on the steamships *Serantes* and *Sotolongo*.

RUSSIA.

Typhus Fever.

At Moscow Consul Snodgrass reports the occurrence of 10 cases of typhus fever with 2 deaths during the 2 weeks ended April 13.

At Odessa Consul Grout reports 13 cases with 6 deaths for the week ended April 20.

At St. Petersburg Consul Conner reports 9 cases with 4 deaths for the 2 weeks ended April 20.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Plague at Durban, Natal.

The following information was received from the department of the interior: During the week ended April 12, a fatal case of plague occurred at Durban, and during the week ended April 19, 2 cases with 2 deaths. The total number of cases reported to date is 27 with 22 deaths.

WEST INDIES.

Trinidad—Plague and Yellow Fever—Comparative Statistics.

The following statement was received from Consul Hale at Port of Spain:

Plague.—In April, 1910, 3 fatal cases of plague were reported in Trinidad. In 1911, 6 cases were reported, 1 case occurring in February, 1 in March, 2 cases in April, and 2 in May. The first case re-

ported in 1912 occurred March 29. It was followed by 5 cases with 4 deaths occurring from April 1 to 25. From January 1 to April 26, 1912, 6,752 rats were collected in Port of Spain. Of these 5,033 were bacteriologically examined. One infected rat was found in a district adjacent to the city.

Yellow fever.—In April, 1910, 2 fatal cases of yellow fever were reported. No case has occurred since that date.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

REPORTS RECEIVED DURING WEEK ENDED MAY 24, 1912.

[These tables include cases and deaths recorded in reports received by the Surgeon General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 24-30.....	4	3	
Bombay.....	Apr. 7-13.....	9	8	
Moulmine.....	Mar. 24-30.....	6	4	
Turkey in Asia:				
Aleppo.....	Apr. 14-20.....	5	4	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Manaos.....	Apr. 14-27.....		9	
Pernambuco.....	Mar. 16-31.....		8	
Do.....	Apr. 1-15.....		7	
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	April 1-15.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	do.....	29	12	
Milagro.....	do.....	4	3	
Naranjito.....	do.....	4	2	
Venezuela:				
La Guaira.....	Apr. 16-30.....	1	1	

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Mar. 16-31.....		2	
Do.....	Apr. 1-15.....		1	
Chile:				
Iquique.....	Apr. 7-20.....	5		
China:				Present.
Chaochowfu.....	Apr. 13.....			
Hongkong.....	Mar. 24-30.....	27	21	
Do.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 13...	71	65	
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Apr. 22-25.....	2	1	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Mar. 23-Apr. 24...	12	8	
Assouan.....	do.....	2	1	
Behera.....	Mar. 17-Apr. 15...	1	1	
Beni Souef.....	Apr. 4-20.....	7	2	
Charkieh.....	Apr. 22.....	6	4	
Fayoum.....	Jan. 27-Apr. 24...	2	1	
Galioubeh.....	Mar. 11-Apr. 23...	6		
Kena.....	Apr. 5-24.....	27	22	
Menouf.....	Mar. 7-Apr. 23...	6	1	
Minieh.....	Apr. 4-23.....	2	2	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Apr. 27-30.....	1	1	In the Royal Southern Hospital, from s. s. Italian Prince.
India:				
Bombay.....	Apr. 7-13.....	164	143	
Karachi.....	do.....	129	107	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Mar. 17-30.....	39	33	
Nagasaki.....	Apr. 20.....	1		On the s. s. Tacoma Maru, from Hongkong and Shanghai.